



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

July 19, 1901

1642

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, July 7, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 7, 1901: Population, according to census of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

Present estimated population, 4,000.

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, 1 case; deaths, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 6.

During the last trimester, 56 deaths have been reported in Port Limon, nearly all of them from malarial fever, tuberculosis, or syphilis; this gives the 4,000 inhabitants the very large annual death rate per 1,000 of 56. However, account should be taken of the fact that about one-third of these deaths occurred in patients brought from adjoining territory.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week was: One case of yellow fever, on which a special report was made July 4, isolated in hospital, and doing well. No other cases now known to exist in this port or immediate vicinity. Malarial fever prevails here as is its wont.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: July 1, steamship *Altai*; crew, 40; passengers from this port, 5; passengers in transit, 6; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 4, steamship *Beverly*; crew, 39; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 5, steamship *Holstein*; crew, 22; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 6, steamship *Breakwater*; crew, 30; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. July 7, steamship *Kitty*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,  
Acting Assistant Surgeon. U. S. M. H. S.,

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

*Report of inspection of the quarantine station at Cardenas.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 19, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with telegraphic orders dated Havana, June 14, 1901, I have the honor to submit herewith, report of inspection of the U. S. Marine-Hospital Service Quarantine Station at Cardenas. Acting Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez is in charge of the station. There are no other regular employees. The relations between the quarantine officer, the collector of customs, and the shipping interests are excellent. The quarantine officer occupies at present a room conjointly with the captain of the port, but the collector is having a separate room repaired and painted for the exclusive use of the Service. With the exception of a desk and chair, which belong to the Service, the rest of the furniture now in use is the property of the United States consulate. The collector has informed Dr. Saez that under orders from headquart-

July 19, 1901

ers said furniture will not be available after July 1, 1901, as it is to be stored and held at the disposal of the Department of State. A file case, or something similar, will then be required for filing papers, keeping stationery, etc. Also, about a half dozen chairs. I would recommend that authority be granted to make requisition on the purveying depot for the necessary furniture.

The station is supplied with the following disinfecting apparatus and material, to wit, 1 Challenge pump, No. 8; 12 feet suction hose; 50 feet discharge hose, and nozzle for same; 25 pounds bichloride of mercury; 2 barrels sulphur; 1 carboy alcohol; 20 sulphur pots.

In the boarding and inspection of vessels, the custom-house launch is used. There are no means of boarding belonging to the Service. The records of the station are well kept. The instructions issued from this office relative to uniforms have not been entirely complied with.

The mayor of the city, Gen. Carlos Rojas, whom I had the pleasure of meeting, is much interested in quarantine matters and is anxious that Cardenas should have all the facilities possible in that line. He is willing to allot the necessary space for quarantine purposes on the new pierhead to be built in the harbor.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Saez is efficient and faithful in the performance of his duties.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Surg. A. H. GLENNAN, *U. S. M. H. S.,*  
*Chief Quarantine Officer, Island of Cuba, Havana, Cuba.*

HAVANA, CUBA, July 8, 1901.

Respectfully referred to the Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, with the report that proposals will be obtained at Havana for file case and 6 chairs for use of the quarantine officer at Cardenas.

A. H. GLENNAN,  
*Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,*  
*Chief Quarantine Officer, Island of Cuba.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Report of inspection of the quarantine station at Isabela de Sagua.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 19, 1901.

SIR: In accordance with telegraphic orders dated Havana, June 14, 1901, and instructions contained in the fourth indorsement to letter from this office dated May 31, 1901, relative to the use of the custom-house launch at the port of Isabela de Sagua by the quarantine officer, I have the honor to submit herewith report of inspection of the Marine-Hospital Service Quarantine Station at Isabela de Sagua. Acting Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera is in charge. Manuel Rodriguez, boatman. The station is located at Isabela de Sagua, the seaport of Sagua la Grande, distant from it about 12 miles, and included within its municipal district. The population of Isabela de Sagua, according to the last census, is 2,352. The town is almost entirely built over the water, the houses and sidewalks being erected on piles. The harbor is good, but not well protected from the wind on account of the flatness of the surrounding country. The anchorage for vessels drawing under 16 feet 4 inches is 2 miles from shore. Vessels drawing more than that must anchor about 6 miles away.